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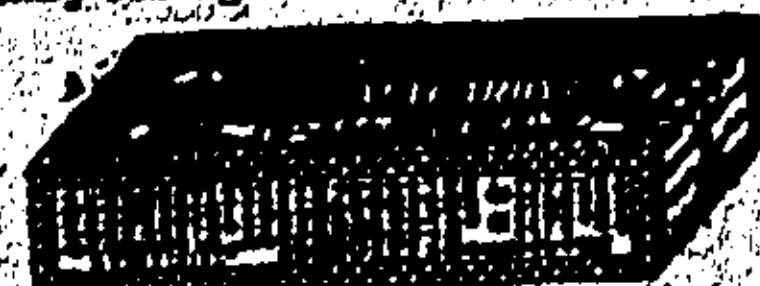
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JAPAN'S SIBERIAN POLICY.

MR. OZAKI'S INDICTMENT OF INTERVENTION.

In a long series of interpellations presented to the Imperial Diet before the dissolution, Mr. Yukio Ozaki attacked the policy of continued intervention in Siberia. His principal points, reproduced below from a translation in the North China Standard (a Japanese organ), are of interest to-day as indicating that the Opposition leader foresaw the trend of events. The main points of his interpellations follow:—

(1) Before the question of extending relief to the Czech-Slovaks was brought up the Government, out of its desire to dispatch our troops to Siberia, had been conferring with the British Government thereabout. What was the object of the Government at that time? (This was at the time of the predecessor of the present Cabinet, but the Chief of the General Staff and the Military authorities at that time being still in office, the present Government is expected to be under obligation to give an answer to this question.)

(2) When the proposal of the United States Government for sending military assistance to the Czech-Slovaks was received, our Government immediately complied with the American proposal, and instead of dispatching about the same number of troops as America (7,000) as at first expected, sent out an army of Siberia about ten times stronger (70,000) than arranged at first. Our diplomatic credit was injured on that account.

(3) According to the statement issued by the Government in August, 1917, signed by all the Ministers of State, the purpose of dispatching our troops to Siberia is only for extending relief to the Czech-Slovaks, on the accomplishment of which purpose the troops are to be immediately withdrawn. Is it consistent with this statement that our troops are still kept in Siberia?

(4) Our troops still stationed in Siberia in the absence of a clear reason and necessity therefore and their withdrawal being delayed can only tend to increase suspicion on the part of the Powers with reference to our policy regarding the situation in Siberia. Does not the Government think that it may become a cause of isolation of our country by the Powers in the dispatching of our troops to Siberia as a part of the military operations against Germany? Consequently it is only right and proper to withdraw them immediately upon the coming into force of the Peace Treaty with Germany. But not only has the withdrawal not been effected, but additional troops have been sent out. Is not this contrary to the Imperial Rescript issued on the occasion of the restoration of peace?

(5) The War appropriations in the Budget being for the expenditures necessitated by the war with Germany it is indisputable that the same credit can not be employed for any other purpose. It can be legitimately employed even after the restoration of peace for withdrawal of the troops, but it is not illegal to devote the same credit for the expense of stationing the troops in Siberia and also for sending additional troops there?

(6) In any country no loyal people will welcome foreign assistance in settling national disputes. It is only those loyal to national interests who seek foreign help. Our Government's policy is directed to helping the latter class of the people and very naturally results in inviting the antipathy of the whole of the Russians who are loyal to their national interests. All the Russians irrespective of their political inclinations (except only a few inclined to be traitors) are desiring to see our troops withdrawn. Does the Government think it to be of advantage to our national interests to keep our troops in Siberia in spite of inviting the antipathy of all the Russians?

(7) As a result of military operations a certain degree of concession of rights may be secured, but such will prove to be of no benefit when a majority of right-minded people become hostile to us. Does the Government in spite of this fact think that the expenses of our military operations are compensated for by the acquisition of certain concessions?

(8) If the dispatch of our troops is free of any selfish motive and purely directed to help the principle of Justice and Humanity, why has not even one-half of the military expenditures been devoted to supplying necessary materials for relieving the people of their destitute condition? (The expenditures required for despatching troops may soon reach a sum of three hundred millions yen. Should the whole of Russia become our enemy there is no knowing the amount of money that will be required for the purpose.)

(9) The Government is apt to say that the Japanese residing in Siberia call for protection. But are the extent and degree of the value of their undertakings there such as to warrant the disbursement of military expenditures of several hundreds of millions yen? If their lives and property are exposed to danger, is it not better to order them to evacuate?

(10) If the present tendency is allowed to go on, the consequence will come to be tantamount to having declared war against the whole of Russia. Does the Government feel justified in taking military measures which are calculated to invite so grave a consequence without calling for an Imperial Rescript and without securing the concurrence of the Diet?

(11) The Government is always given to expressing the necessity of concerted action with the Powers concerned. Now both Great Britain and the United States have withdrawn their troops from Siberia. Japan remains there alone with her troops, inviting thereby the antipathy of all classes of the people of Russia. Does the Government by so doing think it has succeeded in realizing concerted action with the Allied and Associated Powers?

THE BRUTAL TRUTH AT GOLF.

MUTUAL CHASTISEMENT AND ITS BENEFITS.

[BY A CORRESPONDENT OF "THE TIMES."]

Those of us who insist on telling our neighbours of all their little faults and endeavouring to correct them are not as a rule very popular. We are like the poor misunderstood gentleman in the Bab Ballads with a weakness in this direction.

the good I can
Yet everybody says I'm such a disagree-

able man.
And I can't think why!
The general truth here stated becomes a very particular truth in regard to golf. The man who, without receiving encouragement, presumes to tell us what we are doing wrong should be scourged from the links with the broken shaft of his own mallet. On the other hand, he who when invited can and will try to direct our mistakes for us is a friend indeed. A little plain speaking from him may do us more good than hours of our solitary theorising.

A few days ago a fellow-sufferer and I went out together for the deliberate purpose of mutual analysis and criticism. We indulged in a perfect orgy of plain speaking. I could not help thinking of ex-Kings Padella and Valorese, who, after their fall, became "monks of the severest Order of Flagellants" and administered floggings to one another "humbly but resolutely." With such bitter and scathing language did we lash each other's faults.

On the whole I think that we did one another good, or at any rate let me gratefully say of my fellow-flagellant that he did me good. The errors that we were respectively committing were of a different character. My crimes, save for an occasional aberration with the wooden clubs, were chiefly committed on the green when I was in the grip of sheer nervousness, putting was, ever more graceful and efficient, but he had lost all his length with all his other clubs; his tee shots went the distance of a light iron shot, and his light iron shots did not go at all. It was, therefore, my part to do most of the talking through to the green, but when once we arrived there I was humbly silent and he addressed me in a few biting sentences.

SAID HE TO ME.
I do not propose to set out all our various and tentative prescriptions but only to give you a notion of which illustrate the benefits of a mutual condemnation society. When we try in solitude to cure ourselves, our minds are too apt to dwell on insignificant details of grip, stance, or what not, which, save in so far as they may give temporary confidence, do not affect the main issue. The candid friend will have no sympathy with these tiny points of style, for one reason because he cannot detect them, and they exist only in his own imagination. He is like the law: *de minimis non curat*, and he will tell us in a few words, about them. My friend, for instance, would not listen to my various elaborate theories as to why I could not putt. He simply said:—A more miserable, cowardly, undecided sort of putt I never saw in my life. You are not hitting the ball, and your club is not going through. Now I think I know the reason. Without his aid I could not do anything more difficult and elaborate than merely to try to hit the ball. But my friend cleared my mind of cant, and by sheer overbearing insistence made me, for a short while, hit the ball clean and fearlessly, instead of treating it as if it were a live bomb.

There comes, alas! to every golfer a time when he grows so old and cynical and disappointed that faith is dead, and no cure can make him ecstatic any more.

That I ever should believe.

That I ever should suffer again!
I sang the converted Master Charles Wesley, but we may be sure that he had, nevertheless, to sorrow—metaphorically—over many ill-struck putts. Doubtless, I shall often be as pusillanimous on the green as ever I was. Still, I do think that my friend has taught me a valuable lesson for all time and all strokes in brushing away false ideas and going to the root of the matter.

SAID I TO HIM.
So much for the kind but firm chastisement which he administered. The treatment that I had to apply to him was of a rather different order. It consisted in my most solemnly swearing that things were not in the least as they seemed to him. He was, for example, trying very hard to go slow back, and was under the impression that he was doing so, but, in fact, his club was going up like a streak of lightning. Having thus put us in a good temper, he would get an ordinary mashie pitch when down it came again far too quickly and with no strength behind it; the attack was never given time to develop. When we got to such a pitch as this an observer must be useful, because without his repeated assurances we never could believe how criminally we are behaving. It is very difficult to judge how fast and also how far we are swinging. There is nothing easier than to get into a habit of over-swinging without realising it, and if we are told off we are apt to be not only incredulous, but a little indignant.

It is the same with taking the eye off the ball. We don't like being told of it. It seems so elementary a mistake for an experienced and self-important person like us to make. I believe that a really ingenious friend would tell us that our fault consisted in something rare, subtle, and interesting—say, that the knuckle of the left little finger was not quite in the right place. Having thus put us in a good temper, he would add that the symptoms of this obscure, malady manifested in a mysterious way those of a much simpler one, and that, therefore, childish and absurd as it might appear, the cure was to go slow back, not to press, and to keep the eye on the ball.

SAID HE TO ME.
I should have had little hesitation in I should have had little hesitation in my mind as to the order to be made if it had not been for Besson's case. It seems to me that where a fund in the hands of a British subject who claims no interest in it is the subject of rival claims as to its ownership which can only be determined by litigation begun or about to be begun, an order restraining that British subject from disposing of the fund is the proper order to be made. Such a case seems to me to fall exactly within the principle laid down by the Master of the Rolls in the case I have already quoted. And this is the more so when one remembers the peculiar state of jurisdiction in this country, and the fact that in this case the fund is alleged to be a Government fund at the disposal of a private individual. It is again to be remembered that in a case like this the aid of this Court will eventually have to be obtained to get the fund, no other Court can exercise control over it. To my mind the facts in Besson's case are quite different to those in this case; there the plaintiff was suing the bank for the money; here he only asks for an injunction to preserve the fund; there the bank had already granted a letter of credit as against the fund; here we have no knowledge of any such transaction and the bank could have shown this Court that some such action had been taken. It seems to me that Besson's case is more like a case of a man's property, and that those circumstances, if I do not think that this Court is bound to extend the ruling in that case further than the facts of the

DR. WU AND MILITARY FUNDS.

INJUNCTION AGAINST HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK.

In H.M. Supreme Court at Shanghai on April 19th, his Honour Judge Skinner, Turner, delivered judgment in the action of Chang Shih-chao v. The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation. Mr. R. N. Macleod appeared for the applicant and Mr. McNeill for the defendant bank.

His Lordship said:—
This is a motion for an interim injunction restraining the defendant bank from parting with certain moneys alleged to be in their hands as bankers. After the issue of the writ asking only for an injunction, the plaintiff moved *ex parte* for an interim order practically in terms of the writ and I granted the application until the hearing of this motion. The Bank now appears and takes up a perfectly proper position; they do not admit that they have any moneys in their hands to which this injunction applies; if they have, they do not claim any interest in them, but they urge that, not an injunction as is asked ought not to be granted against them as bankers. I do not understand that their argument is based not on the character of the moneys sought to be attached (it is clearly a fund) nor on the nationality of the parties to the dispute, but on the position that they hold as bankers; such an order, say they, might do them irreparable harm and also would interfere with the relationship which exists between them and their customer in the absence of the customer. I am referred to the case of Fontaine-Bessou v. Parre Bank (12 Times L.R. 121.) in which the Court of Appeal dissolved an injunction granted against a bank, on these grounds: a case which is quoted in text-books on banking law, but does not seem to be referred to in more general works; thus it is not given in the Annual Practice. In that case an action was brought against a bank to recover some £1,000 which had been paid in by the plaintiff's wife and against which the bank had issued a letter of credit; the plaintiff alleged that the money was his and that he was prosecuting his wife for larceny of it. The Court of Appeal dissolved an injunction restraining the bank from parting with this money on the grounds put forward above. In Halsbury's Laws of England Supplement for 1918, on p. 84 I find a reference to an unreported case, *Laz v. Lizar*, in which an injunction was granted against a bank was granted in respect of securities. This was in 1913 and I am sorry I cannot get any access to a copy of the *Times* newspaper in which it appears. It is an addition to the note giving the reference in Besson's case. That note shows me that the rule that appears to have been laid down in Besson's case cannot be an absolute one. Mr. McNeill has very rightly referred me to a case in this Court in 1911, in which Judge Bonner granted an injunction against the present bank in circumstances almost exactly similar to those in this case. It is worthy of remark that in that case the learned Judge expressly noted that the bank consented to the order. I do not think it has been questioned in this Court that in proper cases there is ample jurisdiction to make orders for the detention or preservation of property; there are certain cases which have been made in respect of goods to which rival claimants appear; they are made in relation to title-deeds for land when boundary disputes are in litigation. And if I may quote Jessel, M.R., "the principle underlying all orders for the preservation of property pending litigation is this that the successful party in the litigation is to reap the fruits of that litigation and not merely obtain a barren success," see *Polini v. Grey*, 12 Ch. Div. p. 3. In that case a very strong Court of Appeal continued an injunction restraining the distribution of a fund pending an appeal to the House of Lords, even though the claimant had been unsuccessful in two Courts, on the ground that, if she were successful there would be danger of the fund not being forthcoming. I have also been referred to the case in this Court of Hayes v. Shanghai Exploration Company (1919), in which the learned Judge of this Court refused an application said to be like this one; but that was a case in which the plaintiff sought to attach the property of his alleged debtor in the hands of the defendant with a view of levying execution upon it if he recovered judgment in an action against him. In that case, too, the defendants claimed an interest in the property. The Court dismissed the application on the ground that the plaintiff must get his judgment first and then seek for execution. Until that judgment was given in his favour he had no interest in the property; at all little hesitation in I should have had little hesitation in my mind as to the order to be made if it had not been for Besson's case. It seems to me that where a fund in the hands of a British subject who claims no interest in it is the subject of rival claims as to its ownership which can only be determined by litigation begun or about to be begun, an order restraining that British subject from disposing of the fund is the proper order to be made. Such a case seems to me to fall exactly within the principle laid down by the Master of the Rolls in the case I have already quoted. And this is the more so when one remembers the peculiar state of jurisdiction in this country, and the fact that in this case the fund is alleged to be a Government fund at the disposal of a private individual. It is again to be remembered that in a case like this the aid of this Court will eventually have to be obtained to get the fund; no other Court can exercise control over it. To my mind the facts in Besson's case are quite different to those in this case; there the plaintiff was suing the bank for the money; here he only asks for an injunction to preserve the fund; there the bank had already granted a letter of credit as against the fund; here we have no knowledge of any such transaction and the bank could have shown this Court that some such action had been taken. It seems to me that Besson's case is more like a case of a man's property, and that those circumstances, if I do not think that this Court is bound to extend the ruling in that case further than the facts of the

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(Continued at foot of next column.)

SPORT.

TENNIS.

HONGKONG C.C. TOURNAMENT.

Yesterday, before a large gathering of tennis enthusiasts, R. Townsend entered the final of the open singles championship when he defeated O. Rumjahn. Townsend has not, perhaps, a greater variety of strokes, but he is the better player near the net, and he often got the better of his opponent at a crucial point of the game, by going up to the net and "killing" his opponent's lob. On the other hand, Rumjahn seldom attempted to come up to the net. Rumjahn is a young player who is bound to do well in coming tournaments. In defeating Crocker, Raworth, and Forster, he did far better than many of his friends expected. As a matter of fact, few expected either Townsend or Rumjahn to go as far as they did. Townsend, who has beaten M. P. Choa, M. H. Lo and Major Greenaway in the earlier rounds, will now meet the winner of the Lo-Rodmond match being played this evening. Rumjahn appeared to be nervous in the first set, and started badly. Townsend was leading four love at one time and looked like getting a love set when Rumjahn won two games. Townsend was playing too well at this stage and won the first set, 6-2. In the second set, Rumjahn played in something like his accustomed form. Instead of lobbing so much as he had been doing, he started driving and forced Townsend to the back of the court. Townsend made a big effort when Rumjahn was leading 4-1, but the youngster won the set 6-3. In the third set, both players spent themselves. Townsend was leading 3-1 when Rumjahn equalised. Thereafter, it was a ding-dong struggle, each man winning a game, till the set stood 7 all. Then Townsend won two games by his accurate play from the service line, and the set 9-7. In the last set, Townsend assumed an early lead, but Rumjahn, forcing matters, made the set 3 all. Then Townsend won two games, and looked like finishing his opponent when, after a series of long rallies, Rumjahn won a game. The Indian made a great effort to win the next game and equalised, but the luck was with Townsend, who won the set 6-4, and the match, 6-2, 3-6, 9-7, 6-4.

THE FUTURE OF GOLD.

The reports that have lately obtained currency in London and New York as to the impending export of gold on a large scale to the United States afford many opportunities for surmise and speculation as to the future of gold. When the first available gold under the new arrangement reached the London market last September, states a correspondent of *The Times*, the most adverse exchange to this country was that of New York, the dollar being then at a premium of approximately 15 per cent. Further, the price at which gold was exchangeable for dollars was still \$20.67183 per oz. fine, a figure corresponding to the parity of \$4.8695 per pound. It was naturally anticipated that a large proportion of the gold available from time to time would find its way to New York. In point of fact, it is doubtful if 3 per cent of the total gold marketed in London since September has reached the United States of America. Another strange fact is that since the latter part of October, apart from nominal quotations when no dealings took place, the price of gold has not once been fixed at a figure at which its export to New York would have been immediately profitable.

What, then, are the factors that have contrived to negate these early anticipations? The Indian Government, faced with the necessity of providing for their currency demands, have resorted to extensive purchases of gold, which have been continued until a recent date, and it may be stated without fear of contradiction that the greater portion of the "free gold" has found its way to India. Other important purchasers have been Argentina, Straits Settlements, South Africa, Spain, Switzerland, and, in a lesser degree, Holland and France. Since the adoption of the report on Indian currency the India Council seems to have retired from the field for the time being. With exchange at their present level the potential destinations of gold are the United States, Argentina, Japan, India, Spain, Straits Settlements, Switzerland, etc. So far "free gold" has not been engaged for shipment, and interest charges would require the premium of Japanese exchange against parity to appreciably exceed that of New York or Buenos Aires.

Particular case, and in connexion therewith, it should like to quote *Asbury v. Willdon*, *Butcher*, *Co.* (1909, 1 Ch. 163). Before I pass from this case I would refer to the words of Lord Halsbury in *Quinn v. Leatham* (1), which, not for the first time, I have found advantageous to bear in mind. He says, "There are two observations of a general character, which I wish to make and one is to repeat what I have very often said before; that every judgment must be read as applicable to the particular facts proved or assumed to be proved into the generality of the expressions which may be found there are not intended to be expressions of the whole law, but governed and qualified by the particular facts of the case in which such expressions are to be found. The other is that a case is only authority for what it actually decides. I entirely deny that it can be quoted for a proposition that may seem to follow logically from it." Our Rule 124 gives this Court jurisdiction to make such an order in a proper case; the rule is practically the same as O.R. 23 of the same practice, and it seems to me that in the position disclosed in the plaintiff's affidavit which is the only evidence as present that is before me, this is a case in which the jurisdiction should be exercised.

After a lengthy discussion His Lordship ordered that the injunction would be continued in its present form till after judgment in the *Mixed Court* with liberty to both parties to apply to the court to have costs of the motion in any event.

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS.

April 29th.
Bourbon, French str., 997 tons, Captain Honiade, from Canton, in ballast.—Thai Thuan.
Brave Coteur, American str., 4,696 tons, Capt. Dyke, from Seattle with a general cargo.—Struthers & Dixon.
Chilmer, Norwegian str., 4,102 tons, Capt. J. Mathiasen, from Bangkok, with a general cargo.—China Siam S. N. Co.
Chusan, British str., 1,353 tons, Capt. D. E. Davies, from Bangkok, with a general cargo.—B. & S.
Kaifong, British str., 987 tons, Capt. Jones, from Haiphong, with a general cargo.—B. & S.
Kaembo, British str., 3,223 tons, Captain Bulkley, from Singapore, with a general cargo.—Bank Line.
Kueichow, British str., 1,230 tons, Capt. Walker, from Tientsin, with a general cargo.—B. & S.
Nikko Maru, Japanese str., 3,078 tons, Capt. Kusano, from Nagasaki, with a general cargo.—N.Y.K.
Phanpenh, British str., 1,065 tons, Capt. Hamilton, from Saigon, with a general cargo.—W. F. S. S. Co.
Shun Shing, Chinese str., 297 tons, Capt. G. de Souza, from Kwong Chow Wan, with a general cargo.—Po On.
Taiwan, Chinese str., 1,216 tons, Capt. Halkett, from Shanghai, with a general cargo.—C.M.S.N. Co.
Tamara Maru, Japanese str., 3,550 tons, Capt. Matsuyama, from Shanghai, with a general cargo.—N.Y.K.
Tsushima Maru, Japanese str., 2,004 tons, Capt. Takada, from Singapore, with a general cargo.—N.Y.K.
Yuen Shing, 1,012 tons, Capt. Menabanda, from Bangkok, with a general cargo.—Fook Tai Chong.

CLEARANCES.

April 29th.
Aizawa Maru, for Tamsui.
Asia, for Yokohama.
Barnes Maru, for Kobe.
Eastern, for Kobe.
Gleniffer, for London.
Haining, for Kwong Chow Wan.
Hera, for Dairen.
Kuo Samui, for Bangkok.
Kueichow, for Canton.
Nikko Maru, for Melbourne.
Shimo Maru, for Keelung.
Shin Yan, for Haiphong.
Shun Shing, for Kwong Chow Wan.
Taiwan, for Canton.
Tamara Maru, for London.
Tsushima Maru, for Kobe.
Tony Shing, for Saigon.

PASSENGERS.

For a.s. **Eastern**, on April 29th:—Mrs. P. Christmas, Misses G. and T. Barclay, Mr. G. H. Evans, Nurse Fawcett, Mr. M. E. F. Airey, Mrs. Glendinning, Mr. J. S. Croll, Mr. F. S. Dean, and Mr. R. J. Boyd.

SHIPPING MOVEMENTS.

The Ben Line s.s. **Bendama** from Middlesbrough, London and Straits, has left Singapore and may be expected to arrive here on May 4th.
 The N.Y.K. s.s. **Kama Maru** (European line) left London for this port via Suez on April 24th, and is expected here on June 2nd.
 The N.Y.K. s.s. **Tsuyama Maru** (New York line) left Yokohama for this port direct on April 28th, and is expected here on May 4th.
 The N.Y.K. s.s. **Toyo Maru No. 2** (Calcutta line) left Singapore for this port on April 28th, and is expected here on May 6th.

SHIPPING ITEM.

The s.s. **Eastern**, which arrived in Hongkong yesterday from Melbourne via Australian ports, Sandakan and Manila, brought 1,100 tons of general cargo. She reports that she encountered a heavy swell from the N.E. when crossing from Manila.

UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS

The following unclaimed telegrams are lying in the Great Northern Telegraph Company's office at Hongkong:—

ADDRESSES FROM
Hongkong Hotel Carlton ... Shanghai
Kichikishimoto, s.s. Mishiwa ... Osaka
Chinghan, Kiamcheong ... Amoy
Bankline ... Amoy
Teckhap ... Amoy
Mr. Lin Baue Hung, c/o ... Amoy
Tatung (Great Eastern) ... Peking
Cheongter, 49, Tatung Hotel ... Shanghai
Woosang, Shuangwan ... Kobe
Leungpingyuen, 2nd Floor, ... Amoy
No. 83, Praya East ... Yokohama
Kactis ... Yokohama
Cole, Victoria Theatre ... Shanghai
Oguda Sawhit ... Osaka

The following is a list of unclaimed telegrams lying in the Eastern Extension, Australasia and China Telegraph Company's office at Hongkong:—

ADDRESSES FROM
Alexis Capito Songma ... Nardinh
Arthur Brown ... Hongkong
Hotel ... Manila
Borneo ... Sabah
Barrioklo ... San Francisco
Bernard Calle ... Wellervreden
Cargaison ... Quibon
Dr. James Gallagher Dentist ... Zamboanga
Dickoff ... Beloit, Wis.
Gresham Griggs ... Bloomington, Ill.
Greifmoore ... San Francisco
Gammaklott ... Tamsui
Kahn, Hongkong Hotel ... Cleveland
Miss Mildred Sheppard, care ... Philadelphia
C.P.O. Limited ... Singapore
Stephens ... Singapore
Vangelder, Hongkong Hotel ... Mantek

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Incorporated with the
CHUNG NGOI SUN PO
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Published Daily under the auspices of the CHINESE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Terms for Advertising (Translation fee) can be obtained at the Office, 104, Des Vaux Road Central, Hongkong, 131, Tsees Street, London, or from the different Agents. Documents translated from or into Classical Colloquial Chinese.

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 JAVA, CHINA AND JAPAN.

STRAMERS	FROM	EXPECTED OR ABOUT	WILL LEAVE ON OR ABOUT	FOR
BENGKALIS	JAPAN	29th Apr.	29th Apr.	JAVA
TJIPANAS	JAVA	2nd May	2nd May	JAVA
TJIKINI	MACASSAR	—	—	—
TJILIWONG	JAVA	29th Apr.	3rd May	AMOI/SHANGHAI
TJILEBOET	JAVA	4th May	8th May	JAPAN
TJISALAK	JAPAN	16th May	19th May	JAVA

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STRAMERS	FROM HONGKONG	TO VANCOUVER
Empress of Russia	May 6	May 24
Empress of Japan	May 26	June 16
Empress of Asia	June 9	June 21
Monteagle	June 8	July 4
Empress of Russia	July 1	July 19
Empress of Japan	July 20	Aug. 10
Empress of Asia	July 29	Aug. 16
Monteagle	Aug. 12	Sept. 6
Empress of Russia	Aug. 26	Sept. 13
Empress of Japan	Sept. 19	Oct. 5
Empress of Asia	Sept. 23	Oct. 11
Empress of Russia	Oct. 21	Nov. 8
Monteagle	Oct. 26	Nov. 19
Empress of Japan	Nov. 9	Nov. 30

Passages Fares Hongkong to United Kingdom.
 Empress of Russia 18,850 Tons Reg. Gold 6,000 Tons Reg. Gold
 Empress of Japan 16,250 Tons Reg. Gold 5,553 Tons Reg. Gold
 Empress of Asia 16,250 Tons Reg. Gold 5,553 Tons Reg. Gold
 Monteagle 6,163 Tons Reg. Gold 5,485

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 Telephone No. 112. Cable address: C.P. & O.S.

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DODWELL & COMPANY, LD.

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S.S. "BOLTON CASTLE" ... Sailing about End of May.

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S.S. "AFRICA"

Sailing on or about May 31st.

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JAPAN, HONGKONG & JAVA.

For JAVA.

S.S. "RIOJUN MARU" ... Sailing on or about 13th May.

For JAPAN.

S.S. "SAMARANG MARU" ... Sailing on or about 9th June.

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VIA SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA & HONOLULU.

THE SUNSHINE BELT.

The most comfortable route to America and Europe.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG AT NOON.

S.S. "VENEZUELA" ... Wednesday, May 16th.

ALSO

S.S. "WEST INKIP" ... Friday, May 14th, for San Francisco via usual ports of call.

S.S. "WEST KASSON" ... Thursday, April 29th, for Baltimore, via Suez and usual Ports of call.

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Cargo accepted on through Bills of Lading to all points in the United States and Canada, also through Bills of Lading to Baltimore, Havana, Central and South American ports.

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SUWA MARU ... Sunday, 2nd May, at 11 a.m.
 TOYOHASHI MARU (calling Manila) ... Wednesday, 5th May, at 11 a.m.
 KASHIMA MARU (calling Manila) ... Saturday, 22nd May, at 11 a.m.
 FURUKAWA MARU ... Tuesday, 15th June, at 11 a.m.

LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez, Port Said and Marseilles.

TAMBA MARU ... Friday, 30th April, at Noon.
 MIHIMA MARU ... Friday, 14th May, at Noon.
 SADO MARU ... Friday, 28th May, at Noon.

HAMBURG, LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, Colombo, Suez and Port Said.

TOYOOKA MARU ... Wednesday, 16th May.

LIVERPOOL & MARSEILLES via Singapore, Colombo, Suez and Port Said.

WAKASA MARU (calling Genoa) ... Wednesday, 5th May.

MELBOURNE & SYDNEY via Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday

Island, Townsville & Brisbane.

NIKKO MARU ... Friday, 30th April, at 11 a.m.

ARI MARU ... Wednesday, 18th May, at 11 a.m.

NEW YORK & HAVANA via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama, Murores,

San Francisco, Panama & Colon.

TSUYAMA MARU ... Wednesday, 5th May.

SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS via Cape.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO via Singapore.

TENSHIN MARU ... Monday, 10th May.

CALCUTTA & RANGOON via Singapore & Penang.

YAMAGATA MARU ... Tuesday, 4th May.

TATSUNO MARU ... Tuesday, 11th May.

JAPAN PORTS—Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama.

TANGO MARU ... Tuesday, 25th May, at 11 a.m.

NIKKO MARU ... Friday, 25th June, at 11 a.m.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

TENSHO MARU ... Friday, 30th April.

YETOROFU MARU ... Saturday, 1st May.

TOTOMI MARU ... Sunday, 2nd May.

TOYO MARU No. 2 ... Thursday, 6th May.

INABA MARU ... Thursday, 20th May, at 11 a.m.

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LOS ANGELES PACIFIC NAVIGATION COMPANY

HONGKONG

TO

LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA, U.S.A.

DUTYWARDS	ABOUT	SAILING FOR LOS ANGELES	ABOUT
S.S. VINITA	May 15th	S.S. VINITA	May 17th
S.S. WEST NIVARIA	June 15th	S.S. WEST NIVARIA	June 17th
S.S. WEST MONTOP	July 15th	S.S. WEST MONTOP	July 17th

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RANDOM REFLECTIONS.

Our old friend Colonel John Ward, who was greatly interested while in Hongkong in the subject of "girl slavery," has been worrying the Colonial Office on the subject since his return to England, and has twice asked questions in Parliament concerning it. The Colonel's interest in the matter was first excited by a case bearing on the question in the Supreme Court in the course of which the Chief Justice was moved to ask: "What is slavery?" The assumed innocence of the Judicial Bench made a strong impression on the mind of the Navvies' M.P.

The Colonel may have been as surprised, as I am, to learn since his return Home, that somewhat similar "slavery" is practised even in the United Kingdom. It was revealed in a recent case in the Divorce Court that wives are still marketable goods in some parts of the United Kingdom, notably in South Wales. Mr. Tyndale, one of the Counsel appearing in the case, told the Judge that he knew of a particular district in South Wales where contracts for the bargain and sale of a wife were often entered into. He added that he had advised in such cases more than once. The parties put the contract into writing themselves; they do not get lawyers to draw up the document. In a conversation with a Press representative after the case, Mr. Tyndale said: "It is quite a common thing in the colliery districts of Wales for a miner to sell his wife. The usual form of contract is something like this:—

I, — hereby agree to give the sum of £100 for the wife of —, and take possession of her from this date.

"I have dealt with hundreds of such cases," continued Mr. Tyndale, "the last was six months ago. I think the practice dates back hundreds of years. I am not sure, but I think it was possible for a man to dispose of his wife for a shilling. Of course, the practice was not at any time recognised by law, but it was quite an ordinary thing." Quite on a par with "girl slavery" in Hongkong, is it not?

The forthcoming contested election for the temporary vacancy on the Legislative Council, created by the Hon. Mr. Pollock, R.C., going on holiday for five months, is puzzling the community not a little. The Hon. Mr. Pollock is Chairman of the Constitutional Reform Association, and one would naturally expect that when elections for seats on the Legislative Council occur, the Constitutional Reform Association would be displaying a very active interest in the matter. But what do we find? Mr. Lowe, who is a member of the Committee of the Association, has been proposed and seconded by two gentlemen who, it is said, are not even members of the C.R.A., while Mr. Hough, who, I believe, is not a member of the Association, has, as his second, the Hon. Mr. Holyoak, who was largely instrumental in forming the Constitutional Reform Association and is a member of the Committee. Perhaps the Election addresses of the candidates when they appear will throw a little light on the policies of the candidates and their relation to the aims and objects of the Constitutional Reform Association. I have heard nothing as yet of a candidate being put forward for the seat by the Kowloon Residents' Association who aspire to see "a member for Kowloon"; but there are still a few hours before the time for receiving nominations expires!

When addressing the shareholders of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company two or three months ago, the Hon. Mr. John Johnstone observed: "If Hongkong is to retain her pride of place as one of the greatest shipping ports of the world, it is most necessary that steps should be taken forthwith so as to improve our harbour—the only really valuable asset possessed by the Colony—as to enable the largest of merchant and passenger vessels to navigate with safety therein." It is understood that this is one of the subjects which is engaging, or will engage, the attention of the Economic Resources Committee. If that be so, I trust the members did not miss the demonstration of the need of this improvement which was accorded by the arrival here on Tuesday of the *American*, which, before the war, was one of the Hamburg-America liners on the Atlantic run. I do not know whether she actually got aground as she was approaching her anchorage (in mid-stream in line with Holt's wharf), but she certainly churned up the mud in a way which must have caused her commander some anxious moments. If the members of the Committee did not see her come in, perhaps they will make a point of seeing her go out.

It must have surprised a good many residents of Hongkong, to read recently that Vice-Admiral Sir Alexander Duff, speaking at a Navy League meeting at Shanghai, referred to Hongkong in the matter of its provision in the way of clubs or canteens, for the men of the Navy, as being "a blot on the picture" of the Far East. The Admiral referred in very laudatory terms to the Union Jack Club, at Shanghai, mentioned that \$75,000 had been provided for the establishment of a similar club at Singapore, and suggested the establishment of Union Jack Clubs at Hankow, Ichang and Changsha. His hearers must have been left with the impression that Hongkong, the headquarters of the China Squadron, has done little or nothing in the way of providing a social centre for the men of the Fleet.

I cannot remember that the Naval authorities themselves have hitherto done anything to draw public attention to the need. The general impression among residents, I fancy, is that Hongkong—as it ought to be—is better provided with such social centres for men of the Fleet than any other port in the East. There is a Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, a Seamen's Institute for the use of men of the Navy as well as men of the mercantile marine, and a Canteen within the Naval Yard enclosure. But the Admiral says Hongkong is "very unsatisfactory" in this respect at present, and he hopes to see an improvement before long. His views on the subject find endorsement in the letter from the Naval Chaplain which appeared in the *Daily Press* a couple of days ago, acknowledging a gift of \$500 from the St. George's Fund for the benefit of the Ships' Companies of the China Squadron. "May I" he writes, "take this opportunity of reminding those who have so generously shown their interest in the men of the Service that the real outstanding need at the present time is a proper Canteen or Club, situated in a central position, where Petty Officers and men ashore on leave would be glad to go! The present Canteen is hardly worthy of so important a Colony." It would probably assist the object if the public were made more fully acquainted with the case for improved accommodation.

It would be interesting to know how many Eastern residents have gone home this year to spend a summer in a less enervating climate. Every ship that has left here this year, whether going via Suez or across the Pacific, has carried all the passengers she could find accommodation for, and there are still long waiting lists in every shipping office. Yet I fancy that, in the aggregate, the shipping companies are providing more passenger accommodation than was available before the war. True, we are without the big ships that the Germans had on the run in pre-war days, the P. & O. vessels are smaller, and we cannot travel by the Trans-Siberian railway; but, on the other hand, we have the Blue Funnel and the Glen steamers fitted up to carry a much greater number of passengers, than formerly, we have larger C.P.O.S. liners, we have the big vessels of the Lloyd Triestino, larger French liners, and more passenger ships on the Pacific run. So that, on a balance, the shipping accommodation for passengers in this part of the world has been probably rather more than less what it was in the years immediately preceding the war. But that there is need for much more every shipping firm is aware. One is constantly reading of the big ships that are under construction for the Eastern trade. It is to be hoped that some of them will be on the run by next autumn. If they are not, it is certain that a very considerable number of persons who have gone home and expect to return in the autumn will find their holiday extended—perhaps more to their own satisfaction than that of their employers.

ROBERT RANDOM.

ITALIAN AEROPLANE SMASHED AT CANTON.

LIEUT. MASIERO UNHURT.

One of the two Italian aeroplanes competing in the Rome-Tokyo Flight, piloted by Lieutenant Masiero, was smashed at the North Parade Ground by striking a tree upon starting for Shanghai yesterday morning, while the one in charge of Lieut. Ferrari succeeded in flying off. The two aeroplanes left their landing place at Fong-Tai, about eight o'clock yesterday morning, making a circuit of Canton City before finally leaving, stopping at the North Parade Ground a while on their way out. When starting again, one struck a tree, seriously damaging the machine, but leaving the aviator unhurt. — *Canton Times*.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE PROTESTANT MORTUARY CHAPEL AT MACAO.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS.")

SIR,—May we, through your columns, appeal for funds to rebuild the Protestant Mortuary Chapel at Macao?

It was built at the beginning of last century and has always been used by the Anglican and other Churches for Divine service.

There is in hand about \$1,000, which was subscribed last year by local firms and friends for repairs to the building; but before these were accomplished a typhoon blew the Chapel down. The estimated cost of rebuilding is \$4,000.

Donations will be welcomed and may be paid to the credit of the Treasurer, Macao Protestant Church, through the International Bank, or to Dr. Pearce, London Mission.

Thanking you for the courtesy of publication.—We are, Yours very truly,
G. H. VICTORIA (Hongkong).
THOMAS W. PEARCE.

St. Paul's College,
April 29th, 1920.

ST. GEORGE'S SOCIETY AND THE TROOPS.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS.")

SIR,—On behalf of the troops of this Garrison may I, through the medium of your paper, express to the Committee and members of the Society of St. George, Hongkong, our grateful thanks for their generous gift of five hundred dollars.

A cheque for this amount reached me on April 9th and was duly acknowledged. Now I understand that it was intended to mark St. George's Day, and therefore this public acknowledgment seems necessary. The money will be spent on the entertainments of the troops and their families in accordance with the wishes of the donors, who may rest assured that their kind thought is greatly appreciated by the troops.—Yours faithfully,

M. W. SHEWELL
(Chaplain to the Forces).

Hongkong, April 29th, 1920.

DIVIDEND ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE KAILAN MINING ADMINISTRATION.

Messrs. Dodwell & Co., Ltd., the local agents, are in receipt of a telegram from Tientsin stating that at a meeting of Directors of the Chinese Engineering and Mining Co., Ltd., in London an Interim Dividend of 2/- per share free of Income-tax was declared on account of the year ending June 30th, 1920, payable on May 15th next.

THE YANGTZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION, LTD.

Messrs. Sheehan, Tynes & Co., agents of the Yangtze Insurance Association, Ltd., have received a telegram from Shanghai stating that the Directors of the Yangtze Insurance Association, Ltd., recommend a Dividend of \$20 per share for 1920.

THE MAGISTRACY.

OPIUM.

A Chinese was charged, yesterday, with being in unlawful possession of 14 tael of opium and with attempting to export \$11 in subsidiary coins.

Defendant commenced crying and said that he did not know it was against the regulations. If he were fined he would have no money to pay, and he abhorred going to gaol.

Mr. Smith fined defendant \$75, with the alternative of three weeks' hard labour.

LITTLE BOY CANED.

A little Chinese boy, who confessed to stealing some clothing and \$2 from a Chinese woman, with whom he was staying, was ordered to be birched. His mother, who was present in Court, told the Magistrate that as it was the boy's first offence she thought he should have been let off with a warning.

A MAN WITH A JEMMY.

The man with the jemmy, who was charged, on Wednesday, with being in possession of house-breaking implements, was sentenced, yesterday, to three weeks' hard labour.

SEAMAN ON THE WAR-PATH. THROWS A RICKSHA INTO THE HARBOUR.

Thomas McNally, a seaman, on board the troopship *American*, was charged at the Magistracy, yesterday, with causing damages to the extent of \$5 to a ricksha, by throwing it into the harbour.

Defendant admitted the offence, stating that he had no intention at the time of throwing the ricksha into the sea.

Sergeant McFall stated that defendant engaged the ricksha opposite the Barracks and asked the coolie to take him to a pier where he could get a sampan to take him on board his ship. The coolie took him to Causeway Bay and finding he could not get a sampan brought him back. When nearing Tin Lok Lane the coolie refused to go any further and dropped the shafts. Defendant chased the coolie, who ran away. He then threw the vehicle into the harbour.

Defendant said that he engaged the ricksha opposite King Edward Hotel and instructed the man to take him to a wharf. "The coolie," he said, "stole my pocket-book and removed three \$1 bills. I hollered out to the coolie and he bolted; dropping the purse. I picked it up and asked the man to come and fight me for it. As he refused I picked up the ricksha and took it towards him, thinking he would come to me. I did not see the embarkment and the ricksha went over.

Defendant was fined \$5 and ordered to pay, another \$5 to the coolie as compensation.

AMMUNITION SMUGGLING.

CHINESE FROM AUSTRALIA FINED.

A well-dressed Chinese, hailing from Australia, where he is in business, was charged at the Magistracy, yesterday, with being in unlawful possession of a dagger and 45 rounds of ammunition.

The Police did not press the charge, stating that defendant was a passenger on the *Victoria*, and had not attempted to conceal the contraband in any way.

Mr. E. B. Potter, for the defence, stated his client was ignorant of the local regulations. He produced a permit which had been given defendant in the Gilbert Islands to carry a revolver. As for the dagger it was merely brought as a curio.

Mr. Smith fined defendant \$25 and confiscated the contraband.

Another Chinese, who had resided for forty years in Australia, was charged with being in unlawful possession of a revolver and 149 rounds of ammunition.

The man said he did not know the regulations, but the Police submitted that the man must have been acquainted with them, else he would not have concealed the contraband round his waist.

Mr. Smith fined defendant \$50.

A third Chinese was fined \$50 for being in unlawful possession of 50 rounds of ammunition which was discovered in his house.

WOMAN PREVENTS ARREST.

IS FINED \$10.

A Chinese woman interfered with a constable who tried to arrest a thief and found herself placed in the dock at the Magistracy, yesterday, on a charge of preventing the lawful arrest of a man.

The Police had arrested a man for stealing nails and on the way to the station another man came up and told the Police: "You cannot arrest him." The woman snatched the bag of nails the man was carrying and tried to throw it away. Some other Police arrived on the scene and after some trouble managed to take the woman to the station.

FIRE AT CONNAUGHT ROAD.

MEDICINE SHOP DESTROYED.

As a result of a fire, which broke out in No. 28, Connaught Road, third floor, early yesterday morning, a medicine shop was totally destroyed. The fire is believed to have been caused by an over-heated drying stove. The damage is estimated at \$3,000, and the shop was insured for only \$5,000. The Fire Brigade by arduous efforts confined the fire to the floor of its origin.

BRITISH EMPIRE NOT FOR SALE.

Colonel Amery in a written reply to Sir Harry Brittain, who asked whether, in view of recent statements made, he could assure the House that no portion of the British Empire was for sale, says:— "Yes, Sir, the British Empire is not for sale."

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

JUST RECEIVED

A LARGE CONSIGNMENT

OF

WARDROBE CRINKS

IN

SEVERAL DIFFERENT MAKES.

ALSO

LADIES' MOROCCO LEATHER FITTED

CASES WITH STERLING SILVER OR REAL

EBONY FITTINGS.

LINED WITH SILK MOIRE IN COLOURS

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Just received from U.S.A. a new shipment of Typewriters—different models.

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A5794	SHORE AT LEI LAI WAI	FOX TROT	" "
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NOTICE

THE SALE OF FURNITURE of the Estate of the late Lieut. F. M. Wills, Northants Regiment, attached O.L.O. should be taken place TO-DAY at 2.30 P.M.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, April 29th, 1920. [631]

NOTICE

ANY person having claims against the Estate of the late Lieut. F. M. Wills, Northants Regiment, attached O.L.O. should send them in as soon as possible, to:

Major H. G. BAGNALL, R.G.A.
R.A. Mess, Kowloon. [638]

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.

IN THE MATTER of the Estate of JOHN HOWELL MAY, late of Victoria, Hongkong, Gentleman, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Court has, by virtue of Section 58 of the Probates Ordinance 1897, (No. 2 of 1897), made an Order limiting the time for sending in claims to or against the above Estate to the 31st day of May, 1920.

Creditors and claimants are hereby required to send their claims to the undersigned by the above date.

Dated this 28th day of April, 1920.

DALMADA & MASON,
Solicitors for the Executors. [632]

PUBIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on MONDAY, the 3rd day of May, 1920, at 3 P.M. at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of One Lot of CROWN LAND above Kennedy Road, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 15 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Sale.	Boundary Measurements.	Contains in Acre Feet.	Upset Price.
Registry No.	Locality	Annual Rent.	
Traded Lot No.	East of Island Lot		
2536.	nearby Road.		
	L. S. E. W.		
	feet feet feet feet		
	As per sale decr.		
		14,300	0
			2,940
			0

CABLES.

LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTERS' AGENCY.)

FIGHTING TRUSTS IN UNITED STATES.

RAILWAY COMPANY TO BE DISSOLVED.

WASHINGTON, April 27th.

The Government has won the suit, under the Anti-Trust Law, against the Reading Railroad Company, which was shown to be connected with a number of coal companies.

The Court ordered the dissolution of the company.

THE SAN REMO CONFERENCE MOST SUCCESSFUL CONFERENCE.

PARIS, April 27th.

A Havas message says:—

Interviewed by French newspaper correspondents at San Remo, Mr. Lloyd George said that the San Remo was the most successful conference they had. He hoped in future, instead of firing at each other at long range over difficulties, the French and the British might meet to discuss in friendly spirit. He denied that he ever discouraged military coercion to enforce the Treaty. This is the beginning of a continuation of good relations between France and Great Britain.

FRENCH OCCUPATION OF FRANKFORT.

PARIS, April 27th.

A Havas message says:—

According to the *Daily Mail* the Supreme Council has decided that the French troops shall continue to occupy Frankfort, not only until the German State Militia troops have evacuated the Ruhr-neutral zone, but until Germany has completed the disarmament clauses of the Treaty and handed over the 12,000 guns which she now holds in excess of the peace terms.

EARLIER CABLES.

ITS DELIBERATIONS ENDED.

SAN REMO, April 26th.

The Conference has concluded its labours and the Missions leave to-morrow.

TURKS ATTACK FRENCH. FIGHTING AT URFA.

PARIS, April 27th.

A battalion of French infantry and a squadron of cavalry occupying Urfa, the last post between the Tigris and the Euphrates, were surrounded by Mustafa Kemal's troops and the French were compelled to leave the town after the conclusion of an armistice. The French were later attacked by superior numbers. According to the Turks, a portion of the French forces succeeded in returning to the town; the remainder have probably reached the railway.

MORE BEDOUIN TROUBLE.

ATTACK ON BRITISH FORCE.

CAIRO, April 27th.

Two thousand Bedouins attacked a small force of British troops near the south of Lake Tiberias. There were a few British casualties. The small British force withdrew. According to latest reports, the situation is well in hand. Aeroplanes participated in the operations. The opinion is held in official circles that it is purely a local incident, a development of raids in which the Bedouin are looting sheep and cattle.

SURRENDERED GERMAN WARSHIPS.

ARRIVAL AT CHERBOURG.

CHERBOURG, April 27th.

The German cruisers *Thuringen* and *Kolberg*, with seven destroyers, have arrived. They are being given up as compensation for the *Scapa Flow* sinkings.

INDIAN RAILWAY DISASTER. 50 KILLED: 50 INJURED.

SIMLA, April 27th.

In a railway collision near Moradabad, four carriages caught fire and 50 passengers were killed and 50 injured.

OLYMPIC GAMES. ICE HOCKEY FINAL.

ANTWERP, April 27th.

In the Olympic Games, Canada beat Sweden by 12 to 1 in the ice hockey final.

FEDERAL DEVOLUTION. SCHEMES OF SPEAKER'S CONFERENCE.

LONDON, April 27th.

The Speaker's Conference has concluded its labours. It has drafted two schemes of Federal Devolution.

Mr. Lowther's scheme recommends the devolution of certain Imperial Parliamentary powers to subordinate Legislatures in England, Scotland and Wales, consisting of Commoners in these areas, to be called Grand Councils. Two chambers, to be called the Council of Commons and the Council of Peers, practically Executive Committees, would be empowered to legislate on Health, Agriculture, Local Government, Private Bills and Police.

The other report, drafted by Mr. Murray Macdonald, recommends the creation of subordinate Parliaments in the three areas, with similar powers.

Ireland is left out of both schemes because of the Home Rule Bill. The members of the conference will sign to-day, and it is expected that the majority of the names will be appended to Mr. Lowther's scheme.

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS. REPLIES TO QUESTIONS.

LONDON, April 27th.

In the House of Commons, replying to Commander Kenworthy and Mr. Gilbert as regards the employment of German civilians with the British Army on the Rhine as batmen, motor-drivers and telephonists, Mr. Churchill explained that 2,949 were employed temporarily, owing to a shortage in technical personnel and from motives of economy. No German clerks were employed at Headquarters or Staff Office.

Replying to Sir Harry Brittain, Mr. Churchill said the German aeroplanes deliverable would give a surplus over all possible British requirements and would therefore be reduced to produce (!) and the material sold.

Replying to Mr. Ashley, Mr. Bonar Law said the Cabinet, of course, had never considered the Sinn Fein secessionist demands.

Replying to Viscount Curzon, Mr. Churchill said there are 14,000 British, 65,000 French, 19,000 American and 20,000 Belgian troops on the Rhine.

WINE AND CIGAR TAXES.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S PROMISE.

LONDON, April 27th.

In the House of Commons, in the Report Stage of the Budget, an amendment to omit the new sparkling wine duty was negatived without a division.

Mr. Chamberlain repeated his previous arguments in support of his alcoholic taxes. He undertook to receive a deputation from all branches of the wine trade and to consider their representations. If he found that small modifications not injuring the main proposals would be more acceptable, he said, he would favourably consider them.

Subsequently, the wine duties resolution was adopted.

The Chancellor, replying to representations respecting the effect of the Cigar Tax upon Havana and Dominions cigars, promised to receive a deputation on the matter.

MINISTRY OF SHIPPING. INTERESTING FINANCIAL STATISTICS.

LONDON, April 27th.

The report on the Appropriation Account of 1918-19 for the Ministry of Shipping shows that the total deficiency to be met from the Vote of Credit amounted to just over £100,000,000. The report deals at some length with the financial aspect of building concrete ships, showing that after the Armistice the whole policy of constructing concrete ships was reviewed, when it was decided that it would be more economical to cancel the contracts, and the total loss to the State was reduced to about £2,500,000.

AUSTRIAN AND BULGARIAN TREATIES.

RECEIVE ROYAL ASSENT.

LONDON, April 27th.

The Peace Treaties with Austria and Bulgaria have received the Royal assent.

FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.]

ADMIRAL DUFF IN AUDIENCE.

PEKING, April 28th.

Admiral Duff was granted an audience of the President this afternoon.

EXPOSITION AT PEKING.

Hsu Shih-chang will be honorary Director-General of the Exposition which is proposed to hold in March, 1922, in the Temple of Heaven enclosure, and Tuan Chi-jui, honorary Deputy Director-General. Invitations to participate are being issued to all Governments. Three million dollars will be appropriated for the Exposition.

PEACE PROSPECTS BRIGHTER.

Internal peace prospects are considered brighter by reason of three factors. Firstly, the dissension amongst the members of the new Parliament, the Kadai and Chihli members opposing the Anfu Club; secondly, the willingness of Admiral Lin Pao-yi to return to the allegiance of the Peking Government; and, thirdly, Luk Wing-tung and Tang Chi-yao are making overtures to the Government for the resumption of the Peace Conference at Shanghai.

THE SINO-JAPANESE MILITARY PACT.

The Chinese troops withdrawn from Siberia are being concentrated at Suancheng, at the eastern extremity of the Chinese Eastern Railway, which is tantamount to an abrogation of the Sino-Japanese Military Pact.

The Chinese stated that they have no intention of formally denouncing the pact, but point out that its spirit no longer exists.

TO COUNTERACT BOLSHEVISM.

The Government plans the formation of a commission, of which Mr. Liang Shih-yi may be the Chairman, for the purpose of considering the betterment of the condition of the common people with a view to offset Bolshevik propaganda.

[THROUGH REUTERS' AGENCY.]

BRITISH LIGHT-CRUISER FOR CHINA.

LONDON, April 27th.

The light-cruiser *Curlew*, was commissioned at Rother this morning by Captain W. M. James for service on the China Station.

OPEN DOOR IN KOREA.

LONDON, April 27th.

In the House of Commons, replying to Mr. Hirst, Mr. Harmsworth stated that the Government did not propose to take any steps to maintain the continuance of the policy of the open door in Korea after August when the freedom of British subjects to trade through certain open ports at Korea at a fixed tariff would expire owing to the Japanese Government's action in 1910 abrogating all the Korean foreign treaties. He pointed out that the British Government, at the time of the annexation of Korea, accepted the right of Japan to adjust the customs tariff in Korea after ten years from August 26th, 1910.

DR. NANSEN COMING TO SIBERIA.

CHRISTIANIA, April 27th.

Dr. Nansen has decided to undertake the direction of the repatriation of prisoners in Siberia in accordance with the request of the Council of the League of Nations.

IMPERIAL WAR GRAVES COMMISSION.

MR. KIPLING DEFINES ITS BASIS PRINCIPLE.

LONDON, April 27th.

Mr. Rudyard Kipling, in a speech in London with reference to the work of the Imperial War Graves Commission, emphasised that the basic principle on which the Commission was working was absolute equality and permanence. He stated that no point was more insisted upon by the Imperial representatives, both from the point of view of sentiment and justice. He pointed out the impossibility of according to the requests for private expenditure. The Commission aimed at making the graves uniform and identical for every man, whether a Field-Marshal or a camp follower.

Mr. Churchill, in a speech, similarly emphasised the point that the Dominions were contributing their quota of expenditure on the basis that the grave be equal and uniform. He mentioned that half a million headstones were required for the graves in France and Belgium.

THE "AMERICAN" IN HARBOR.

CARRYING CZECHO-SLOVAKS TO EUROPE.

THE JAPANESE IN VLADIVOSTOCK.

A reporter of the *Daily Press* paid a visit yesterday to the American, the U.S. Transport now in the Harbour, and the biggest steamer which has yet entered Far Eastern waters. The American left New York on January 30th and, going through the Panama Canal, proceeded straight to Manila, where she unloaded a big cargo of grain. From Manila she went North to Nagasaki and Tsingtao and thence to Vladivostok. The U.S. Government has contracted with the new Czechoslovak Government to carry 36,000 Czechoslovaks back to Europe, and the American is taking 6,700. The President Grant, which is due in Hongkong next week, is carrying about 5,000.

After staying four days in Vladivostok, where the Czechs embarked, the American came direct to Hongkong. In conversation with an officer on the steamer, our reporter was told that when they were at Vladivostok, things were very quiet there. The Japanese were in full possession, and seemed to be maintaining order. The visitors obtained the impression that Japan is going to "sit tight" in Vladivostok, as the Japanese realise the immense possibilities of that great Far Eastern port. Certainly, thought the visitors, the Japanese have no immediate intention of evacuating, because transports full of Japanese soldiers are arriving with great regularity, and from what they heard, the soldiers are all being kept in Vladivostok and its vicinity. One transport arrived during the American's stay in Vladivostok.

Apart from the unexpected sight of Japanese troops in absolute control of a city which all the world believes to be at present in the hands of the Allies, jointly and collectively, the visitors found Vladivostok too quiet for the nerves, possibly prearranged the calm before the storm. They found great difficulty over the money problem, as paper money appears to exist in unlimited quantities. Ten dollars gold fetched a thousand roubles, and the thousand roubles had a purchasing value of about 700 dollars.

Our reporter met at least one man on board the American who believes that what is required in Vladivostok is joint action by the Allies, not single-handed action by any Power, or there is a serious danger of trouble in that city at no very distant date.

The Czechoslovaks who are going home, via Trieste, on the transport now in harbour, are troops who have fought for the Allies right from the beginning of the war in 1914. Most of them were prisoners—whose prisoners one cannot say because no one seems to be very sure—and all of them have been doing a little fighting against the Bolsheviks. As their new Republic has no quarrel with Bolshevism, they wanted to return to Europe, and, as it was not possible for them to go back by Russia in Europe—most of them being in Eastern Siberia—it was arranged that they should be repatriated from Vladivostok. Our reporter was told that the U.S. Government not only arranged for the transport of the Czechoslovaks, but also gave them new uniforms, for most of them were in the most ragged condition, present day life in Siberia being not exactly a picnic.

The officers on the American speak well of the Czechs on board. They are a well-behaved lot, and there has been no trouble whatever since they left Vladivostok. They are, of course, under military discipline, and they appear to take very well to the orders of their own officers. A number of them, including several officers, have married Russian girls, and the wives (about a hundred in number) are accompanying their husbands to Europe. Most of the women show traces of recent hard times, a struggle for food and the ordinary comforts of life. There is an unmistakable look of relief on their faces that they have left Russia and its 22 Governments—as one of them described it, to our reporter—behind them, for the past five years has been a long nightmare.

For a transport, the American is a wonderfully clean and well-ordered ship. As the changes had been made on her since the days when she was one of Germany's proud liners, an officer told our reporter that the changes were very few, and they had to put in an extra bank in some of the cabins. The Czechs, by the way, are better believers in cleanliness than the other refugees who have been in Hongkong from Siberia. There has been little or no sickness on board so far.

From Hongkong, the American is sailing (probably to-morrow) for Singapore, Colombo and thence through the Suez Canal to Trieste. From Trieste the vessel will probably go to Antwerp and take a cargo to New York.

THE DENNISTON PLAYERS.

"FRIENDLY ENEMIES."

The Denniston Players received a great ovation last night, when they staged a strange mixture of comedy and pathos entitled "Friendly Enemies"—a play that had a very successful run in London and New York because of its great propaganda lesson. It relates to the German Americans during the war period; how two Germans left their Fatherland for the land of too much liberty. One became a thorough American, and, when that country was forced into the war, sided with the Allies in their fight for freedom. The other remained a true German, and could not sufficiently revile America for joining the war. This feeling increased when his son joined the American Army and went across the water. Then came the great transformation. A German spy organisation, to which the "true German" subscribed, sank the transport on which his son was going to the war, and the news came that he was drowned. Henceforth, he became a true patriot, and, with his son coming back safe, everything ended well.

The humour of the play was in the numerous quarrels between the two Germans, Messrs. Vaughan Morgan and Mr. W. D. Howard. The audience was convulsed with laughter when these two got started, and, incidentally, many were the home-truths which came from the two men. Miss Shirley Huxley had a charming part and acquitted herself with such grace that made some hope she will be seen in more important roles before the season closes. Miss Valentine Sidney made a typical German mother, except that sometimes she forgot the accent which the "German" carries all over the world. Mr. W. Augustin, as the son who disobeyed his father, had a part which did not call for much skill.

To-night, the Company is staging a drama, entitled "The Acquittal." Miss Howard, who did not appear last night, has a big part to-day.

MISS WARDA HOWARD.

Miss Warda Howard, the leading lady of the Denniston Players, is a modest person. A reporter of the *Daily Press*, who had a brief chat with her yesterday, found her very willing to talk about the merits of the Company, but had little to say about herself. Miss Howard has earned by her acting here, the highest encomiums. What local reputation she had gained when she played "Mabel" in "Up in Mabel's Room" and "Florence Latham" in "Civilian Clothes" she increased a hundred fold by her magnificent portrayal of "Mrs. Howard Jeffries, Jr." on Wednesday, when she took her rightful place as the best emotional actress that has visited Hongkong in recent years. Our reporter congratulated her on her wonderful acting on Wednesday, and Miss Howard admitted that it was her biggest part. "Mr. Denniston bought the play specially for me," she said, "for I had made a great success of the part in the States."

"You prefer that sort of heavy work?" "Yes," replied Miss Howard, "you know it is not easy to take a heavy dramatic part. Any girl can do the light comedy work, like 'Mabel.' Why, we have only four or five girls in the States who are really good at drama. Besides, there's more money in drama."

How did you take to the stage? "I am a graduate of the University of California, when my father is Professor of Languages. In my University days I showed a penchant for acting, and, in fact, I started a Dramatic Society, and we acted plays about our College life written by ourselves. Those were fine days, but I have always longed to travel, so I did not lose the opportunity when Mr. Denniston offered it to me."

"And he found you?" "When I was playing 'Polly' in 'Polly with a Past' in Boston. I have played nothing but leads ever since I started, and I have done all my work in the East—that's the other side of the Rockies. Mr. Denniston, I may tell you, went right ahead and got his Company right from Broadway, to use a phrase of our own, and I think we have done very well on the tour. 'The Third Degree' created quite a sensation at Honolulu, where we played a successful season. In Shanghai, I got ill with paratyphoid and influenza, and I was so determined to finish this tour that I did not die! The other ladies had to understand my part, and the Company had to do without me for a while."

"That was a catastrophe which Hongkong was fortunately spared," said the reporter. "What's your favourite part in the present repertoire?" "After 'Mrs. Howard Jeffries,' I think my favourite part is in 'Nightie Night,' which is really funnier than 'Up in Mabel's Room.' In New York I did most of the straight parts, that is, those in which the leading lady is as much famed for her dresses as for her acting. Nothing very emotional, you know."

The reporter is only a mere man, but he knows a pretty dress when he sees it on a pretty girl, and so he said the obvious "You do know to dress!" "In Honolulu, the newspapers said more about my dresses than about my acting. I think the dress I wore in the first act of 'Up in Mabel's Room' is the prettiest I have worn so far."

Miss Howard said that after visiting Singapore, Colombo, Calcutta and Bombay, the Company were returning to the U.S.A. by way of China and of their next visit to Hongkong, they would have three or four new plays.

BOLSHEVIST ARMY OF 600,000. GERMAN ALARMISTS.

Bolshevik agents are spreading the news that a great offensive, in which 600,000 "Red" soldiers will participate, is to begin in the spring, and Berlin newspapers report that cleverly worded leaflets are being distributed among the workers all over the country, in which they are assured that a big Bolshevik Army will annul the Treaty of Versailles and will release the German people from the fetters which are strangling them.

Indeed much is being said and written in Germany about a Bolshevik advance when the roads are dry, but a considerable amount of it is directed towards assuring the Entente that Europe's only possible salvation is a revision of the Peace terms. There are tentative suggestions that the victories gained by the Bolshevik troops were the result not of Bolshevik military ascendancy but of the fact that there was no organised opposition, but these are silenced by the almost craven and certainly alarmist statements that there is an excellent spirit in the Bolshevik Army, that the troops are full of confidence in their leaders, who are almost all generals of repute, and that it is obvious that the Bolshevik Government now intends to concentrate its efforts.

LENIN'S DELIGHT. Lenin, it is reported, is naturally elated over the fact that all the enterprises conducted against him by the Entente have utterly failed, and that he is in a position to dictate terms to nations which have hitherto regarded themselves as the dominators of the world, and have now beaten a retreat by raising the blockade and are compelled to permit commercial relations being entered into with "Red Russia."

It was announced recently in Berlin that several Russian couriers were arrested at the congress of the Communist Party at Dusseldorf, and it was explained in the newspapers that these couriers act under instructions from Radek, who, since his return to Russia, has organised communication between the Soviet Government and Germany. These couriers, it is reported further, either arrive by aeroplane in Upper Silesia or come by train via Copenhagen, where several associations have been formed under the cloak of import and export houses. Instructions are sent to German centres, according to these Berlin newspaper reports, from such associations in Copenhagen in the guise of commercial intelligence and orders for goods, and the associations also ensure that large funds, mostly in the form of cleverly forged English and French paper money, are smuggled into Germany.

The Bolsheviks are reported to have espionage centres at Hamburg and Essen, from which latter energetic propaganda is carried on among the miners. There are, of course, several centres in Berlin, from which an active propaganda is carried on among the soldiers of the Reichswehr.

COUNSEL'S WASTE OF TIME AND MONEY.

MR. JUSTICE ASHBURY'S CUTTING REBUKE.

A DENIAL OF JUSTICE.

Mr. Justice Ashbury recently passed some cutting reflections on dilatory counsel when he gave judgment in a dispute between two collieries yesterday.

The Buckgrove Collieries, Ltd., asked for damages against the Lyvyngh Colliery, on the ground that they were responsible for the flooding of the plaintiffs' mines. M. Upjohn, K.C., appeared for the defendants.

His Lordship said that the case had lasted for eleven days, and if it had not been for the constant, but perhaps insufficient, attempts by the court to repress irrelevance and waste of time on the part of the defendants' counsel he did not know how many days or weeks the hearing might have been further prolonged.

Properly conducted, the case might have been concluded in two or three days, perhaps less.

There was a period in our history, said the Judge, when getting into Chancery was often regarded as synonymous with ruin and disaster. Happily this had long ceased to be the case; but it was important that no longer time be spent on hearing a case that seemed reasonable to arrive at a true and well-considered decision.

WASTELAND REPERCUSSION. Over-elaboration, irrelevance, wearisome repetitions, the calling of unnecessary evidence, unnecessary and prolonged cross-examination, especially after constant warnings from the judge, and similar practices causing heavy and unnecessary costs, amounted to grave oppression and a denial of justice.

If this method of conducting cases were to become common, which happily it would not, the name of "Court of Justice" would be a satire.

The defendants' conduct of the case had been, most oppressive and unjust. Painful though it had been to make these strictures, he would have failed in his duty if he had shrunk from doing so.

The action would be dismissed, and he declined to make any order for the payment of the defendants' costs.

Mr. Upjohn has been a leader at the Bar for 23 years, having taken silk in 1897. He is a brother of Lincoln's Inn. Mr. Justice Ashbury, who was "called" three years later than Mr. Upjohn, became Q.C. in 1885. He was appointed a judge of the Chancery Division in 1912.

A CURIOUS WILL UPHELD.

The Court of Appeal has dismissed the appeal against the decision of Mr. Justice Eve upholding the validity of the will of the late Mr. C. W. Wallace of Shaw, Wallace and Company. The will stipulated that the residue of his estate, valued at a quarter of a million sterling, should go to the British and Indian Treasuries unless either of his sons secured a seat in a baronetcy.

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This Exhibition constitutes the first of an annual series, and is identical with the Dressery Exhibition, except that it is confined to the men's wear side.

The Largest Manufacturers of Men's Clothing, Waterproof Garments, Outfitting, Hosiery, Hats, Boots and Shoes, etc., are making display.

Large Exhibits will also be made by the principal manufacturers of Woollen and Worsted from the great centres of manufacture in Yorkshire, Scotland, West of England, etc.

Our other Annual Exhibitions are: The London Fair & Market, usually held in March; For Family Goods, Toys, Sports Goods, Jewellery, etc.; The Dressery, Textiles and Women's Wear Exhibition, usually held in April.

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until your good looks fade before deciding to use Oatine every day. Because if you use Oatine regularly you will keep your complexion clear and your features firm. Oatine will keep your complexion free from all blemishes. It is the best and most effective skin treatment ever devised. Oatine is a natural product of the oat plant and contains no artificial ingredients. Oatine is a natural product of the oat plant and contains no artificial ingredients. Oatine is a natural product of the oat plant and contains no artificial ingredients.

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THE BRITISH OFFICER
SOME PORTUGUESE IMPRESSIONS.

In *O Clarin da Espetada* (Lisboa, 1919) Senhor Mario de Almeida, who went to France as correspondent of a Lisbon evening newspaper called *A Capital*, gives the traditional picture of an English gentleman, a lieutenant. He is of a pink and white complexion and uncertain age, between eighteen and thirty-six, and always scrupulously shaven. He is tall, sparing of words, but of an unfailing politeness, and he carries a handbag "without which no Englishman could travel with dignity and decency." He never shouts "England for ever," but his whole demeanour showed an unswerving confidence in his country's strength and the triumph of her cause. In intervals of fighting he would read and annotate Gibbon's "Decline and Fall," and he waged war as serenely as if he were playing a game of croquet (cricket?). He is the quintessence of tenacity in a block of ice. At night he smiles and says: I am going to sleep, and he sleeps for eight hours on end. Waking up he says: I am going to breakfast, and he breakfasts. Afterwards, slowly filling his pipe, he says: I am going to fight, and he goes to fight, and returns with a decoration on his tunic and a splinter of shell in his body.

Two incidents round off this impressionist sketch. (It is in this book, by the way, that the Y.M.C.A. boys appear as the Christmas Young, or which does not matter, Christmas's Young). The first incident occurs when the lieutenant wishes to take his morning bath. It was a cold and rainy morning, and moreover the handbag, although its contents had proved a marvel of completeness, provided no bath. But he was not to be so easily deterred. In a small village square fifty men and fifty women were holding a quarrel under small awnings. The lieutenant hired one of these awnings, procured a tub, two vessels of water, a cake of Pear's soap, and a towel, and there beneath the astonished gaze of the whole village took his bath calmly, pipe in mouth, humming a tune. The wonder of the Portuguese was equally great when the lieutenant woke him up in the middle of the night, and calm, immaculate, smiling as ever, held out his hand, said Good-bye, and the Portuguese never saw him more.

"CAMOUFLAGE"

But those who as soldiers came into closer contact with the Allies became aware that the Englishman is composed of something more than pride and ice. The very author who, in earlier Portuguese warbooks, draws the portrait of the silent Englishman whose lips open only to say *Godam* (the name for the British in the Portuguese Army was *Camones*, from "Come on") finds, surprise of surprise, that "the French are much more taciturn and a thousand times more reserved than the English." Another gives us a glimpse of an Englishman, a colonel, sitting down daily as a prisoner to the miserable fare provided in a German camp "with the air of a person dining in Buckingham Palace."

Another officer, Captain Augusto Casimiro, in *Nos Trinchiras da Flandres* (Porto, 1918), declares that "to the English we owe a debt of comradeship which to misunderstanding or ill-will will be able to efface," and he describes the simple devotion of the young British officers, fresh from the University, but "with the soul of a Marshal." Lieutenant Pinto de Moraes in *A Paraphia* (Porto, 1919), describes how British and Portuguese officers were able to help one another on the terrible morning of April 26th, 1918. Some British guns had exhausted their ammunition. The officer refused to leave his guns, and the following conversation is reported by the author as occurring between himself and a British corporal: "Sire! Finish ammunition, finish cannon, comrade! Officer—Sire, officer, no finish." The Portuguese proceeded at very great risk to bring up some of their own ammunition, at the sight of which the British officer's face lit up with a great smile, and raising his hand as if it were a glass he drank to Portugal, surely one of the most flattering toasts in her history.

MR. LORRAINE IN PRUSSIA
ESCAPE FROM HOSTILE CROWD.

Mr. Robert Lorraine, the actor-singer, who has returned to London, told the story of his adventurous flight from Switzerland to a Press representative. It had been his intention to fly direct to Hounslow, but, losing his way, he was compelled to descend in Prussia.

"After leaving St. Moritz," said Mr. Lorraine, "piloted by the Swiss pilot Comte, we flew to Zurich in an hour and a half. At Zurich we filled our petrol tanks and started for Hounslow. But a very thick mist came down and our hope were found not to be of the slightest use. Our compass also proved defective and we lost our way, and after flying for nearly six hours our petrol ran out and we were compelled to descend. We found ourselves in the garrison town of Marburg, in the heart of Prussia. Our reception was none too cordial, but as I wanted to get out of the place as quickly as possible I told the crowd I was Swiss. Our machine, curiously enough, was of German make, but there were little Union Jacks painted on the sides, and these the crowd pointed out. 'Oh, that's just a little compliment to London, where I'm going,' I told them, and that seemed to satisfy them. Eventually we got some spirit-benzine, a low grade petrol, but it answered our purpose. Had I told the crowd I was an Englishman, I think they would have wrecked the machine.

"We had to come down again at Elzborn, in the territory ceded by Germany to Belgium. There we had no difficulty in getting a further supply of petrol, and after a short stay we continued our flight, landing at Antwerp, which was to be our last stop."

Mr. Lorraine added that he would strongly urge everybody in the United Kingdom in a position to do so, to make any kind of a long distance journey by air. Not only was it the pleasant, most rapid and agreeable form of travel, but in the United Kingdom did not take advantage of its opportunities now, it would be lost absolutely, as the money of a country like Germany, which could force the world to accept its currency, and aviation.

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IS THE AUCTIONEER

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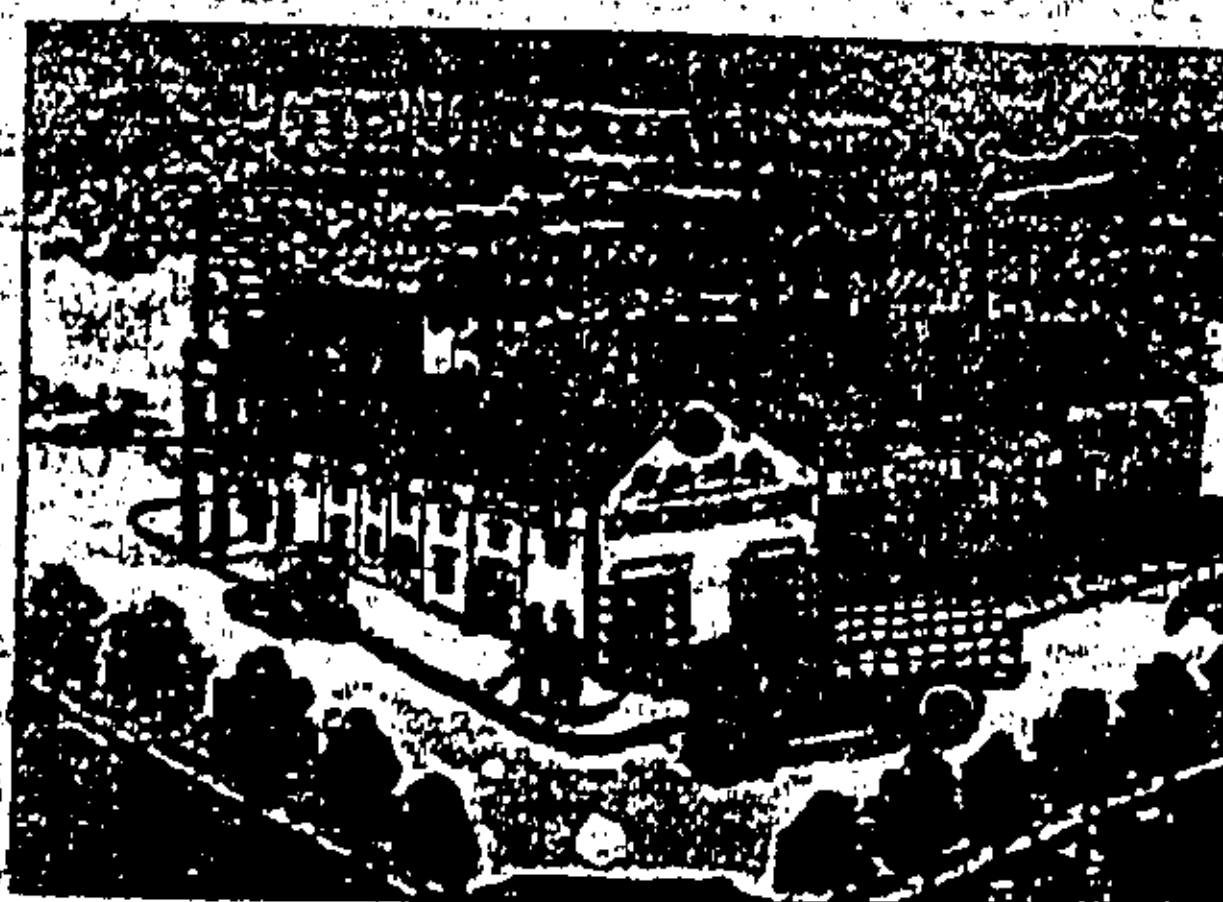
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For HAVANA & NEW YORK via Panama Canal.
S.S. "LUERIC" April 29th.

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Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN direct or with transshipment at CALCUTTA and/or COLOMBO.

For particulars apply to—

THE BANK LINE LTD.
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"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(SULLIVAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

LONDON & ROTTERDAM "KAZEMBE" 30th May.

Subject to change without notice.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the

undersigned.

or to Messrs & Co., Canton.

THE BANK LINE LTD.

General Agents.

**C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.**

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For Steamer (To Sail)

SHANGHAI & NEWCHANG	"TIENSHIN"	On 30th April, 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI & TRINGTAO	"YINGCHOW"	On 1st May, 4 P.M.
WUKIANG, CHENGPOO & TIENTSIN	"KUICHOW"	On 2nd May, 8 P.M.
PAKHOI & HAIPHONG	"KAIFONG"	On 2nd May, 8 A.M.
SWATOW & HANGKOW	"CHUSAN"	On 4th May, 10 A.M.
MANILA, CEBU & LOLO	"CHAMING"	On 4th May, 4 P.M.
AMOI, SHANGHAI & PUKOW	"YORANG"	On 4th May, 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI & TRINGTAO	"SHUING"	On 6th May, Noon.
SHANGHAI & TRINGTAO	"CHENAN"	On 8th May, 4 P.M.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS and CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation. Ample Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong, Shanghai (three weekly) and Tientsin (weekly), taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Tientsin and Northern China Ports. Passengers are added in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Wooking.

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AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days).

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"HAIKONG"	On 1st May, 4 P.M.
"HAIKONG"	On 2nd May, 8 P.M.
"HAIKONG"	On 4th May, 10 A.M.
"HAIKONG"	On 4th May, 4 P.M.
"HAIKONG"	On 6th May, Noon.
"HAIKONG"	On 8th May, 4 P.M.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Black Pier).

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"CITY OF COLOMBO"	via Suez	12th May
"BURYMACHUS"	via Panama	25th May
"HOWICK HALL"	via Suez	27th May
"TELEMACHUS"	via Panama	10th June

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owner's option.

Subject to change without notice.

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LAND PORTS, RED SEA, EGYPT, EUROPE, &c.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL SAILINGS (South)

	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"NORE"	5,700	19th May	MASSILLON, L'bon & ANTWERP.
"DUNERA"	5,400	13th May	Singapore, Colombo & Bombay.
"NOVARA"	7,000	22nd May	Massillon, London & Antwerp.

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS (South)

"MUTTRA" 4,700 14th May Straits, Rangoon & Calcutta.

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

"ST. ALBANS" 4,500 2nd May 11 A.M. For Sydney via Manila, Sunda Islands, Thursday Island, Cairns.
"EASTERN" 4,000 19th May Townsville and Brisbane.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN

"EASTERN" 4,000 30th April 4 P.M. | Moji & Kobe.
"DUNERA" 5,400 1st May 11 A.M. | Shanghai.

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Tickets Interchangeable.
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Steamers and sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.
Passage Moneying not more than 25% of the fare. It will be received at the Company's Office up to Noon on the day previous to sailing.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.

Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. Gordon & Douglas, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

For Further Information, Passages, Fares, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to
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"WEST HARTLAND"	...	About May 1st
"EDMORE"	...	About May 15th
"TONTUNG"	...	About May 25th
"CROSSKEYS"	...	About June 5th

For PORTLAND direct.

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"WAKAN"	...	About May 15th
"MONAGUE"	...	About June 10th
"ABERDEEN"	...	About June 30th

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FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

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Steamer	Tons	Leave Hongkong
KORUA MARU	20,000	May 3rd
TENYO MARU	20,000	May 27th
SIBERIA MARU	20,000	June 13th (from Yokohama)
SHINYO MARU	20,000	June 17th
PERSIA MARU	9,000	July 5th

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO VIA JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SANTIAGO, BALBOA, ILLAHO, ARICA and IQUIQUE.

THENCE BY TRANS-ANDERSON ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamer	Tons	Leave Hongkong
SEIYO MARU	14,000	May 7th
KIYO MARU	17,000	July 13th
ANYO MARU	18,500	Sept. 8th

Tickets are interchangeable with the Canadian Pacific Ocean Service Ltd. and the Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

Passengers may travel by Rail between Ports of Call in Japan free of charge.

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Direct Freight Service to CUBA and NEW ORLEANS via San Francisco, Balboa and The Panama Canal.

Steamer (Leaves Hongkong)

OHOYO MARU ... MAY 24th.
For all information as to rates, freight space, sailings, etc., apply to—
Y. TSUBOTANI, Manager, King's Building.
Telephone 2274 and 2275.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.**FRENCH MAIL LINES.**

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

STEAMER & DEPARTURE	SAILING DATE
"CORDELLIERE"	On or about 30th April.
"PORTOS"	On or about 15th May.
"AMAZONE"	On or about 5th June.

SHANGHAI (Only) ...
MASSILLON ...
SAIGON ...
PORT COLOMBO ...
DUBOUIL ...
PORT SAID ...
Cargo boat for PORT ...

SAID, HAVRE and "LIEUTENANT DE LA TOUR" ... About End of May.

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O. S. K.**OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.**

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

LONDON & ANTWERP—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.
"HAYAMA MARU" ... Tuesday, 4th May.
"HAYAMA MARU" ... Tuesday, 8th May.
Call Massillon.

BUENOS AIRES, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MAURITIUS, DURBAN and CAPE TOWN via SINGAPORE.

"PANAMA MARU" ... Friday, 28th May.
"TACOMA MARU" ... Middle of July.
BOMBAY COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via Singapore.
"SHAM MARU" ... Tuesday, 11th May.
"SUZON MARU" ... Saturday, 15th May.

SAIGON, BANGKOK, SINGAPORE—Regular Monthly service.
"SHISEN MARU" ... Saturday, 1st May.

SYDNEY, MELBOURNE—Monthly service taking cargo to New Zealand and Pacific Islands.
"MITSUKI MARU" ... Monday, 7th June.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACOMA—Regular fortnightly service touching at intermediate ports in Japan and taking cargo to OVERLAND POINTS U.S. in connection with Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.
"AFRICA MARU" ... Saturday, 22nd May.
"CHICAGO MARU" ... Saturday, 5th June.

JAPAN PORTS—Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, Yokohama.

KEELUNG via SWATOW, AMOY—These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive at Keelung from the O.S.K. wharf near the Harbour Office.
"KAJO MARU" ... Sunday, 2nd May.

For TAKAO via SWATOW and AMOY.

"KORU MARU" ... Thursday, 6th May.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—

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Manager,
No. 1, Queen's Building.

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HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Steamer	Arr. Hongkong from Australia	Lev. Hongkong for Australia
"TAIYUAN"	19th May	24th May

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.
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POST OFFICE NOTICE.

INWARD MAILS.

FROM	PER	DATE
STRAITS and CALCUTTA	Tenaka Maru	30th April
STRAITS and CALCUTTA	Tenaka Maru	30th April
STRAITS	Dunera	30th April
JAPAN	St. Albans	30th April
SHANGHAI	Lochess	30th April
SAIGON	Empress of Russia	30th April
U.S.A., CANADA and MEXICO	Seigo Maru	2nd May
JAPAN	Lake Onawa	2nd May
EUROPE (via NEAPOLITAN)	Yamagata Maru	3rd May
YOKOHAMA	Tokomi Maru	3rd May
BOMBAY	Toku Maru	8th May
STRAITS and CALCUTTA	Fukui Maru	7th May

OUTWARD MAILS.

FOR	PER	DATE
Philippine Islands, Australia and New Zealand via Thursday Island	Nikko Maru	Friday, 30th, 8.45 A.M.
Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, L. Marquis, South Africa, India, via Dhahran, Egypt & EUROPE via Marseilles	Tamba Maru	Friday, 30th, 8.45 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy, and Foochow	Haiching	Friday, 30th, 1.00 P.M.
Philippine Islands	Loonang	Friday, 30th, 2.00 P.M.
Japan via Moji	Eastern	Friday, 30th, 2.00 P.M.
*Shanghai and *North China	Yantai	Friday, 30th, 2.00 P.M.
Shanghai, North China & Japan via Kobe	Cordillera	Friday, 30th, 4.00 P.M.
*Shanghai, and *North China	Hangsan	Friday, 30th, 5.00 P.M.

Shanghai and North China	Dunera	Saturday, 1st, 10.00 A.M.
Saigon, Bangkok and *Straits	Shien Maru	Saturday, 1st, 11.00 A.M.
Saigon	Hinsang	Saturday, 1st, 11.00 A.M.
Shanghai and North China	Yingchow	Saturday, 1st, 3.00 P.M.
Pakhi and Haiphong	Kaifong	Saturday, 1st, 5.00 P.M.
Wohaiwai, Chefoo and Tientsin	Kaichow	Saturday, 1st, 5.00 P.M.
Tientsin	(Kiangshing)	Saturday, 1st, 5.00 P.M.
*Shanghai and *North China	Lokang	Sunday, 2nd, 9.00 A.M.
Philippine Islands, Australia and New Zealand via Thursday Island	St. Albans	Registration, 9.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Formosa via Keelung	Kaiko Maru	Sunday, 2nd, 9.00 A.M.
Shanghai, N. China, Japan via Nagasaki, *Canada, *United States, *Central and South America, and *EUROPE via VICTORIA B.C.	Suwa Maru	Registration, 9.00 A.M.
Java and Port Moresby via Batavia	Tipanas	Monday, 3rd, 10.00 A.M.
Japan via Nagasaki, Honolulu, *Canada, *United States, *O. and *S. America, & *EUROPE via SAN FRANCISCO	Korea Maru	Monday, 3rd, 9.45 A.M.
*Swatow and *Bangkok	Chasen	Tuesday, 4th, 9.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Hai Loon	Tuesday, 4th, 1.00 P.M.
Amoy, Shanghai and *North China	Ichang	Tuesday, 4th, 3.00 P.M.
Philippine Islands	Tamang	Tuesday, 4th, 3.00 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy, and Formosa via Takao	Soku Maru	Thursday, 6th, 9.00 A.M.
*Shanghai and *North China	Sunning	Thursday, 6th, 10.00 A.M.
SHANGHAI, NORTH CHINA, JAPAN via NAGASAKI, CANADA, UNITED STATES, CENTRAL and SOUTH AMERICA and EUROPE via VANCOUVER, B.C.	Empress of Russia	Registration, 9.45 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy, and Foochow	Hai Hong	Friday, 7th, 1.00 P.M.
Shanghai and North China	Chenas	Wednesday, 6th, 3.00 P.M.

* Correspondence bearing vessel's name only.

From Sheungwan Western Branch P.O.

FOR	ON WEEK-DAYS	ON SUNDAY	ON HOLIDAYS
Canton and Samshui	7.30 A.M. 9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.	7.30 A.M. 9.30 P.M.
Fai Ping Tung	9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.
Shak K	8.00 P.M.	9.30 P.M.	8.00 P.M.
Kowloon	8.00 P.M.	9.30 P.M.	8.00 P.M.
Kau Kong	8.00 P.M.	9.30 P.M.	8.00 P.M.
Wuchow	Except Saturday 4.00 P.M.	10.00 A.M.	4.00 P.M.

FOR NEW YORK
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Steamers proceed via Panama Canal or Suez at Owners' option.
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Agents.

COMMERCIAL
OPENING QUOTATIONS.

On Lo. Pos.	April 29th
Telegraphic Transfer	4/81
Bank Bills, on demand	4/81
Bank Bills, at 30 days sight	4/81
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight	4/81
Credit, at 4 months' sight	4/101
Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight	4/111
On Paris	
Bank Bills, on demand	1885
Credit, 4 months' sight	1885
On New York	
Bank Bills, on demand	891
Credit, at 60 days sight	911
On Bombay	
Telegraphic Transfer	304
Bank Bills, on demand	nom.
On Calcutta	
Telegraphic Transfer	106
Bank bills, on demand	nom.
On Shanghai	
Bank Bills, at sight	nom.
Credit, 30 days sight	nom.
On Yokohama	
On demand—P.O.	182
On Singapore	
On demand	203
On Batavia	
On demand	130
On Haiphong	
On demand	nom.
On Saigon	
On demand	nom.
On Bangkok	
On demand	44
SOVEREIGNS, Bank's Buying rate	\$ 430 n.
GOLD LEAF 100 fine, per tael	\$50.00
BAR SILVER per oz.	nom.

SUMMARY COIN.

	Per cent.
Hongkong, 20 cents piece	\$0.00 Discount
Hongkong, 10 "	0.72 "
Canton, 20 "	4.50 "
Canton, 10 "	0.00 Premium

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CAPTAIN C. V. LLOYD
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Messrs. KELLY & WALSH, Ltd.
Messrs. BREWER & CO.
Canton: Messrs. A. S. WATSON & CO.

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application. INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the Minimum Monthly Balances at 3 per cent. per annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
N. J. STARR,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, November 2nd, 1919.

THE BANK OF TAIWAN LIMITED
(TAIWAN GINKO).

INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL IMPERIAL CHARTER, 1899.
Capital Subscribed ... Yen 60,000,000
Capital (Paid-up) ... " 37,500,000
Reserve Funds ... " 7,030,000

HEAD OFFICE: TAIEH, FORMOSA.
BRANCHES:
JAPAN—Tokyo, Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka, Moji.
FORMOSA—Ginsu, Kagi, Kanku, Keelung, Maikang, Nanto, Hsinan, Shichiku, Taichu, Tainan, Takow, Tamsui, Toiyen, Aka.
CHINA—Shanghai, Hankow, Kinkiang, Amoy, Foochow, Swatow, Canton.
OTHERS—Hongkong, Bangkok, Singapore, Soerabaya, Semarang, Batavia, Bombay, London, New York.

LONDON BANKERS:
LONDON, COUNTY, WESTMINSTER AND
PARIS BANK.

The Bank has Correspondents in Commercial Centres in the European Continent, Russia, Manchuria, Indo-China, India, Java, and other Dutch Indies, Australia, America, &c.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits at rates which will be quoted on application.
SEIZO KONDOH,
HONGKONG BRANCH, Manager.
3, Des Voeux Road, Central,
Hongkong, November 1st, 1919.

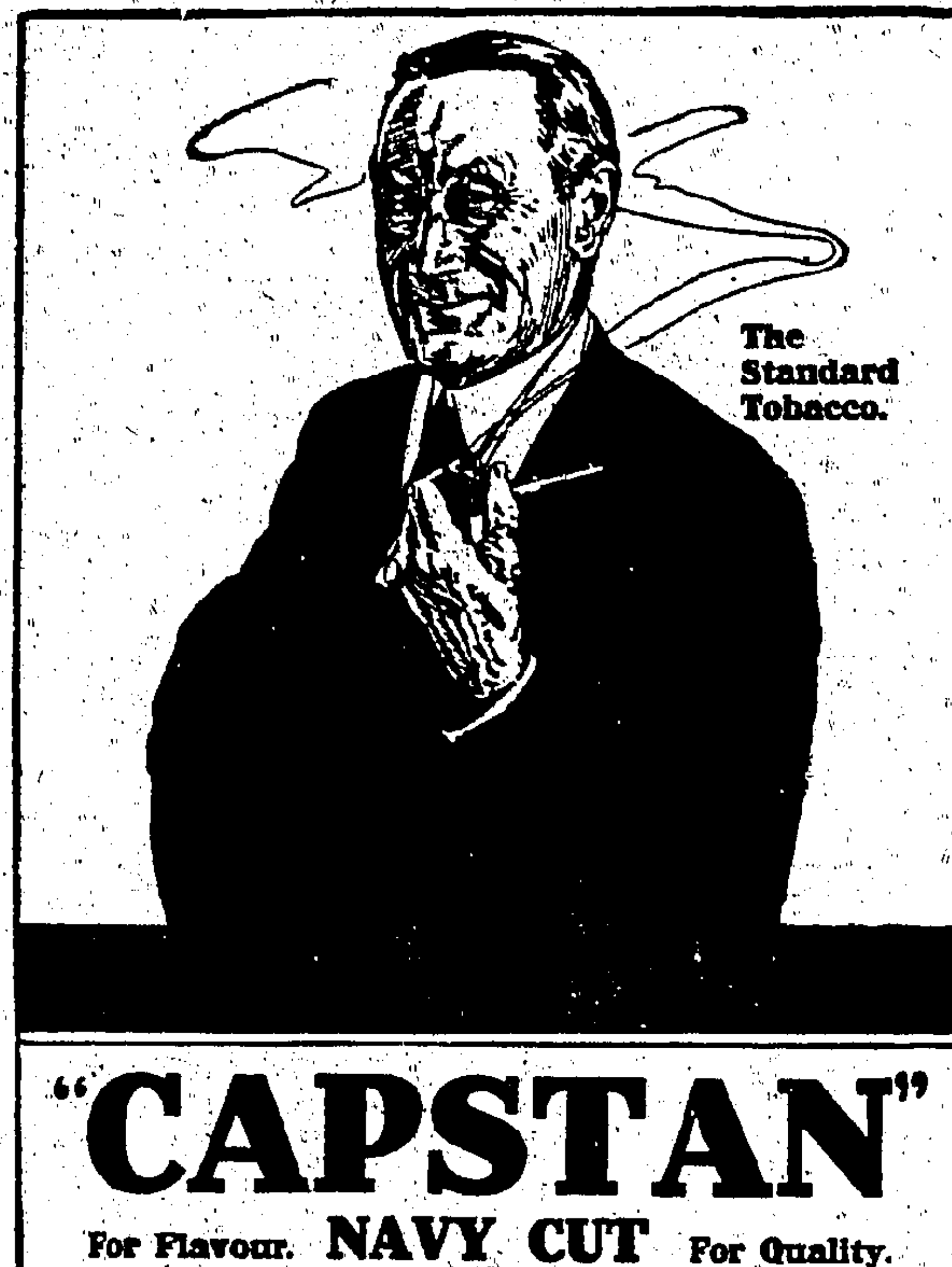
THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED

HEAD OFFICE: 15, Gracechurch St., London, E.C. 3.
Authorized Capital ... £1,500,000
Subscribed ... " 1,500,000
Paid-up ... " 750,000
Reserve Fund & Rest ... " 640,000

Bankers:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint City & Midland Bank, Ltd.
Branches:
Bombay, Hongkong, Kuala Lumpur, Rangoon, Calcutta, Madras, Shanghai, Colombo, Rangoon, New York, Singapore, Delhi, Karachi, Penang, Galle, Kots Bharu, Port Louis (Mauritius).

HONGKONG BRANCH:
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.
N. C. WILSON,
Acting Manager.
7, Queen's Road Central,
Hongkong April 30th, 1920.

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BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE
DE CHINE
(FRENCH BANK).

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL ... F. 250,000,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... F. 150,000,000
PAID UP ... F. 75,000,000
SUBSCRIBED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC ... F. 50,000,000

Chairman of the Board of Directors: Andre Berthelot
General Manager: A. J. Pernotte

HEAD OFFICE: 74, Rue Saint-Lazare, PARIS.
BRANCHES:
Lyon, Hongkong, Yunnanfu, Marseilles, Hanou, Vladivostok, Peking, Singapore, Foochow, Shanghai, Canton, Swatow, Saigon, Yokohama, Hankow, Haiphong, Moukden, New York, London, Antwerp.

BANKERS:
In FRANCE: Société Générale pour favoriser le Développement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
In LONDON: London Joint City & Midland Bank, Ltd.
In NEW YORK: Redmond & Co.
Correspondents in the Chief Commercial Centres of the World.

Telegraphic Address: CHIBANKIND.
Interest on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Local Currency and in Gold. Terms on application.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Special facilities for French exchange.
M. ROUTE DE JOURNEL,
Manager.
Hongkong, April 28th, 1920.

THE BANK OF EAST-ASIA LTD.

HEAD OFFICE: No. 2, Queen's Road Central.
Paid-up Capital ... £2,000,000.00
Reserve Fund ... " 200,000.00

Directors:
Mr. PONG WAI TING, Chairman.
Mr. CHOW SHOU SON, Mr. KAN YING PO, Mr. LI KOON CHUN, Mr. MOK CHING KONG, Mr. FUNG HING SHAN, Mr. WONG YUN TONG, Mr. P. K. KWOK, Mr. CHAN CHING SHEK, Mr. NY CHANG LAK.

Chief Manager: K. K. YONG, Esq.
Asst. Manager: L. T. YONG, Esq.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Loans granted on approved securities.
Interest allowed on Current Deposit Account at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:
For 3 months at the rate of 3 1/2 per cent.
For 6 months at the rate of 4 1/2 per cent.
For 12 months at the rate of 5 1/2 per cent.
K. AN TONG PO, Chief Manager.
Hongkong, February 12th, 1920.

THE BANK OF CHINA
行銀國中

(Specially authorized by Presidential Mandate of the Republic of China on the 12nd of November, 1917.)

Authorized Capital ... \$30,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital ... " 12,378,800.00
Reserve Funds ... " 2,187,400.00

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.
HONGKONG BRANCH: 20-21, Connaught Road Central, Branches and Sub-branches all over China and Correspondents in San Francisco, Singapore and Tokyo.

London Bankers: The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.
New York Bankers: Irving Trust Company.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits. Terms on application.
Every description of Banking Business transacted.
Loans granted on approved securities.
Special facilities for Home Exchange.
Interest on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:
For 3 months ... 5% per annum.
For 6 months ... 4% per annum.
For 12 months ... 5% per annum.
TSUYEE PEI,
Manager.
Hongkong, February 6th, 1920.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA
AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.
HEAD OFFICE: LONDON.
Paid-up Capital ... £2,000,000
Reserve Fund ... " 2,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors £2,000,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.
J. CHOCKAITE,
Manager.
Hongkong, March 27th, 1920.

THE INDUSTRIAL & COMMERCIAL BANK, LTD.

Head Office: 4, Des Voeux Road Central, Bankers Branch—Pavilion Building.

DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN BANKING SERVICE PROMPT.

CURRENT, Savings, and Fixed Deposits bear interest at rates 3%, 4%, 5%, respectively.
Inquiry on our SPECIAL SERVICE will be welcome.
J. USANG LY,
Manager.
Hongkong, July 7th, 1919.

Printed and Published by HENRY ADOLPHUS CARTWRIGHT, for THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS, Ltd., at 104, Des Voeux Road Central, Victoria, Hongkong.
London Office: 121, Fleet Street, E.C.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital ... \$18,000,000
Reserve Funds: Sterling ... 1,500,000, Silver ... 2,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors \$18,000,000

Court of Directors:
Hon. Mr. E. V. D. PAR — Chairman.
A. H. COMPTON, Esq. — Deputy Chairman.

G. M. OSWELL, Esq., Hon. Mr. J. JOHNSTON, G. T. M. ECKING, Esq., A. O. LANG, Esq., A. S. GIBNEY, Esq., W. L. PATTERSON, Esq., Hon. Mr. P. H. HOLYOAK, J. A. PLUMMER, Esq.

Chief Manager: Hongkong—N. J. STARR, Esq.
Manager: Shanghai—A. G. STEPHEN, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS:
LONDON COUNTY AND WESTMINSTER & PARIS BANK, LIMITED.

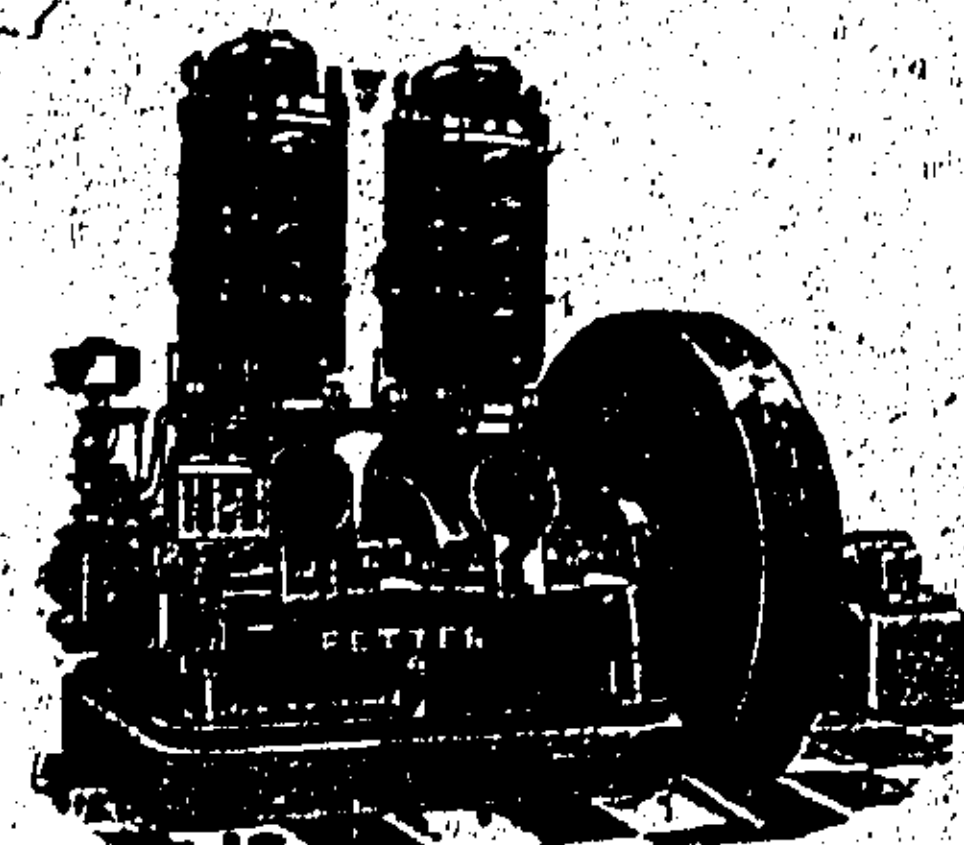
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.
N. J. STARR,
Chief Manager.
H April 15th, 1920.

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE
(FRENCH BANK).

Head Office: 11bis Rue La Fayette, Paris.
Capital ... Frs 40,000,000
Reserves ... " 10,000,000

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
Bangkok, Hongkong, Saigon, Batavia, Moukden, Shanghai, Canton, Nankai, Peking, Tientsin, Hankow, Yenchow, Harbin, Vladivostok, Seoul, Port Louis (Mauritius).

BANKERS:
FRANCE: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris, Credit Lyonnais, Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas, Credit Industriel et Commercial, Societe Generale.
IN LONDON: The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.
IN NEW YORK: J. P. MORGAN & Co.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement. Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.
L. BERINDOAGUE,
Manager.
Hongkong, December 1st, 1919.

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Sole Agents for Hongkong & South China.